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The Stamps of the British East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

Some months ago, while examining some of the too numerous provisional issues of these Protectorates, my attention was attracted to certain varieties. Seeking an explanation of them, I found still others to excite my curiosity. Since that time I have given much study to these issues. I regret to say that I have reached the conclusion that there is even more reason for dissatisfaction with the stamps of these countries than philatelists have been aware of. It may be well to say here, that all the specimens I have examined, both those which were kindly loaned me by several leading collectors and those in my own collection, have been obtained from reliable and experienced dealers and many of the copies are known to have been distributed through the Postal Union. So there is practically no danger that any of them were forgeries. At the same time I have been able to examine a number of undoubtedly counterfeit surcharges.

The appearance of these provisional issues, with their large number of minor varieties, caused much unfavorable comment in the philatelic journals, especially during the years 1896 and 1897, and was attended by confusing chronicles, often disjointed and incomplete in the matter of types and varieties, because the writers had only fragments of sheets or even single specimens to guide them.

There have also been published several semi-apologetic communications from officials and their friends which explained, in a more or less satisfactory manner, some of the numerous issues and the necessities which occasioned them. The more important of these letters are to be found in the *London Philatelist* for 1897, (pages 255, 315 and 346), the *Monthly Journal*, Vol. VII. (page 132) and *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for November 26th, 1896 (page 175). Collectors appear to have accepted these letters as a full and complete explanation and justification of the philatelic sins of these countries, past, present and to come. Since the latter part of the year 1897 we have had no more explanations but there certainly appears to be ample occasion for such to be forthcoming.

I have carefully studied the leading magazines of the period and, from

their chronicles of new issues and from the information supplied in the letters just mentioned, I have compiled, for my own instruction, reference lists of the issues of the two Protectorates. As they may be of some use to philatelists I reproduce them here, with occasional comment. Whenever it is possible I give official dates of issue. When these are not obtainable I approximate them, and in such instances I give, in parenthesis, the dates at which the stamps were first chronicled.



The stock of $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps appears to have been inadequate at all times. As a consequence, threatened shortages had to be met on numerous occasions by surcharging this value upon stamps of other denominations. To a distant observer, it appears, that it might have been possible to have made less varieties in these surcharges and not to have selected so many different denominations to be overprinted, but probably the postal authorities felt that they had good and sufficient reasons for all that was done. If we could but be assured that these reasons were not philatelic we would be inclined to accept them with more equanimity.

The first of these surcharges was hand-stamped, all the others were type-set. Of the latter the first to appear was type A, applied to the 1a 6p of India, overprinted both for British East Africa and Zanzibar. If I read the chronicles aright, and especially the letter of Mr. Ribiero in the *Monthly Journal*, the entire setting of 120 stamps was of this type. I am confirmed in this conclusion by the fact that I have never seen types B and C, which were used in conjunction with type A in subsequent settings, in the bright brick red shade which distinguishes this printing. It is surely pertinent to ask why, if there was sufficient material at this time to overprint an entire sheet with one variety of surcharge, was it necessary to introduce some five or six varieties at later dates?

In subsequent settings types D and E are found together and still later A, B and C appear in company. Type F, which differs from type E only in that the small "2" of the fraction has a curly tail, is found in conjunction with D and E on the 2 annas. Whether or not it was also in the surcharge that was applied to the 1a 6p stamp has not been determined. But I think we may safely conclude that it was, as the surcharge is said to be identical on the two values. This variety probably occurs only two or three times in a sheet of 120 stamps and so may have escaped notice. There are twenty-four stamps of type D in each sheet. Types A, B and C occur in about the proportions of 80, 10 and 30. Type G seems to be a new comer. I had not met it until quite recently. It differs from type C only in the shape of the large "2." In type C the flag and the lower end of the stem are united for about a millimetre. In type G they start from the same point but otherwise are entirely separate. These differences are not due to blurred impressions or any defect in printing. Type G is to be found surcharged on various stamps. I have it *se tenant* with type A and have abundant reasons for believing that type B occurs in the same setting.

I wish to call attention to the gradual change in the shade of the red ink used for the various " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " surcharges and other overprints in that color. Commencing as a bright brick red, it gradually became duller and darker until it reached an actual brown. These changes were probably caused by

the drying up of the ink and by a slight sulphuretting. The last printings shows a tinge of carmine, indicating an admixture of that color.

At the time that these numerous surcharges were appearing, Mr. Thomas U. Remington was Postmaster General of both Protectorates, with his headquarters at Zanzibar city. With the exception of the hand-stamped surcharges on the stamps of the Imperial British East Africa Co., the overprinting was done at the office of the *Zanzibar Gazette*. Hence we find the same varieties on the issue of both Protectorates. And to this curious arrangement of two postal administrations with one head we doubtless owe much of the complex borrowing and surcharging.

REFERENCE LIST.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

On July 1st, 1895 the British Government took over the territory of the Imperial British East Africa Company and constituted it the British East Africa Protectorate. In anticipation of a possible shortage of stamps, the Postmaster General had previously applied to the Company for a large supply but his request was refused, on the ground that the stock on hand was sufficient to last for the remainder of the time that they would hold the territory. The following quantities of stamps were on hand at the time of the transfer :

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	4,980	$7\frac{1}{2}$ anna	1,140
1 "	1,040	8 "	1,900
2 "	180	1 rupee	2,349
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	4,020	2 "	520
3 "	2,230	3 "	719
4 "	3,240	4 "	868
$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	3,780	5 "	568
5 "	780		

July 1st, 1895.

Stamps of the Imperial British East Africa Company overprinted in black



BRITISH
, EAST
AFRICA

This work was done with a hand-stamp, in the post office at Mombasa.

All of the stamps enumerated in the above table were surcharged. In a report of the Postmaster General to the Foreign Office (see *London Philatelist* for 1897, page 316) he says : "Out of this supply I had to forward 736 of each value to the General Post Office, London, as specimens." Just how this was accomplished in the case of the 2 annas, 2, 3 and 5 rupees is a puzzle that I am not prepared to solve.

- $\frac{1}{2}a$ bistre-brown
- 1a dark green
- 2a vermillion
- $2\frac{1}{2}a$ black on yellow
 - 3a black on dull red
 - 4a yellow brown
- $4\frac{1}{2}a$ dull violet
 - 5a black on blue
- $7\frac{1}{2}a$ gray black
- 8a bright blue
- 1r rose
- 2r brownish red
- 3r gray violet
- 4r ultramarine
- 5r gray green

About October 1st, 1895 (November, 1895)

2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Owing to a shortage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps that value was overprinted in red on the $4\frac{1}{2}$ annas. I have not seen any statement of the number that was made of this provisional.

Red surcharge.
 $2\frac{1}{2}a$ on $4\frac{1}{2}a$ dull violet.

November 23d and December 18th, 1895.

Stamps of British India surcharged "British-East-Africa" in three lines in black. The surcharge is type-set and shows no special varieties except a wide or narrow "B" in "British". I believe the same setting was used for both printings. The quantities overprinted will be found in a table under the heading of Zanzibar. For these printings the 1 rupee gray of the old type was used. The 1 rupee carmine and green of the current issue of India was probably reprinted about June, 1896. On the 2, 3 and 5 rupees the surcharge is larger than on the lower values. These denominations are also known with the smaller surcharge but are not believed to have been issued for postal purposes. I have not learned why, or at what date, the stamps with the smaller surcharge were made.

- $\frac{1}{2}a$ dark green
- 1a brown-violet, brown-purple
- 1a 6p bistre-brown *
- 2a ultramarine
- 2a 6p yellow-green, green
- 3a orange
- 4a olive-green, dull olive-green
- 6a yellow-brown
- 8a red-lilac, red-violet
- 12a brown on red
- 1r gray
- 2r bistre and rose
- 3r green and brown
- 5r violet and blue

December, 1895.

The 1 anna 6 pies stamp of India, surcharged "British-East-Africa" in black and an additional surcharge "2½" in red. So far as known, there was only one type of the "2½". There are no published statistics of the quantity overprinted.

Bright brick-red surcharge.

Type A

2½a on 1a 6p bistre-brown

February 17th, 1896.

Indian stamps overprinted, as before, with the name of the Protectorate in black. All values of the series, with the exception of the 12 annas were surcharged. The quantities will be found with other statistics under the heading of Zanzibar.

May 19th, 1896.



Permanent issue, printed by Messers De La Rue & Co., London. The quantity of stamps of the lower values sent in the first shipment was very small. There were only 5040 each of the ½, 1 and 2 annas and 5,280 of the 2½ annas. A fresh supply of this issue was received on September 10th, 1896.

- ½a yellow-green
- 1a carmine-rose
- 2a chocolate
- 2½a dark blue
- 3a gray
- 4a dark green
- 4½a yellow-orange
- 5a olive-bistre
- 7½a lilac
- 8a olive-gray
- 1r gray-blue
- 2r red-orange
- 3r deep-violet
- 4r carmine-lake
- 5r dark brown

About June or July, 1896, (October, 1896).

It appears probable that, at about this date, there was a further overprinting of Indian stamps including the 1 rupee carmine and green. This stamp is found with the wide and narrow "B" in "British" and also with a second surcharge printed vertically in a grayish ink, usually much blurred, as though an attempt had been made to erase it. We have no information concerning other values that may have been included in this printing.

1r carmine and green

Variety: Double surcharge.

1r carmine and green

January 1st-5th, 1897.

Stamps of the Sultan's head issue of Zanzibar overprinted in black "British-East-Africa" in three lines. Also the 1 and 3 annas of the same series with the additional surcharge "2½" in red. There are three prominent varieties of the "2½".

½a yellow-green and red,	1,500	surcharged
1a dark blue and red,	4,200	"
2a chocolate and red,	2,400	"
4½a orange and red,	1,800	"
5a olive-bistre and red,	1,800	"
7½a lilac and red,	1,800	"

Dull brown-red surcharge.

Types A. B. C.

2½a on 1a dark blue and red,	3,000	surcharged
2½a on 3a gray and red,	3,600	"

In July 1897, various philatelic journals announced the 4 annas dark green and red of Zanzibar surcharged "British-East-Africa" in black and "2½" in red. This announcement appears to have been made in error and it is now denied that such a provisional exists.

November, 1897, (January 1898).

About this date the values 1 to 5 rupees of the Queen's head type appeared in enlarged size and stamps of higher denominations were added to the series.



- 1r ultramarine
- 2r red-orange
- 3r dark violet
- 4r carmine
- 5r black-brown
- 10r bistre
- 20r yellow-green
- 50r lilac

ZANZIBAR.

* The transfer of the Indian postal administration in Zanzibar to the government of the Sultan took place on November 10th, 1895. The Indian stamps then in stock were ordered to be overprinted. On December 14th, 1895, a further supply was obtained from the Director-General of the Indian Post Office. On three occasions stamps were transferred from this stock to British East Africa and overprinted for that protectorate. The following table is copied from the *London Philatelist* for September 1897:

Indian stamps supplied to Zanzibar to be overprinted. Stamps transferred to Brit. East Africa and over't'd. Balance used in Zanzibar.

	1895.	1895	1896	
	Nov. 10	Dec. 14	Nov. 23 & Dec. 18	Feb. 17
½a	5,457	24,000	7,440	3,600
1a	5,914	24,000	7,680	3,600
1½a	13,851	12,000	9,800	2,400
2a	4,285	18,000	6,800	2,400
2½a	3,354	30,000	9,600	3,600
3a	7,876	—	1,000	1,560
4a	7,381	2,400	1,000	2,400
6a	4,321	1,600	1,000	960
8a	4,546	1,200	1,000	960
12a	3,073	—	1,000	—
1r	5,897	—	2,000	1,200
2r	942	192	200	192
3r	940	192	200	192
5r	945	192	200	192

November 10th, 1895.

Stamps of British India surcharged "Zanzibar". First setting. In this setting the word "Zanzibar" is found with the second "z" normal, large, small, and placed above, below and on the line; also with an inverted "q" instead of the letter "b". On all values from ½ anna to 1 rupee inclusive, the sixth stamp in the fourth row has the word spelled "Zanzidar". It is probable that the errors "Zanziba" and "Zanziba", which are found on the 2, 3 and 5 rupees, occurred in this setting. It is also probable that, in the stock transferred at this date, the 8 annas and 1 rupee were of the old shades, red-lilac and gray, respectively.

- ½a dark green
- 1a brown-violet, brown-purple
- 1a 6p bistre-brown
- 2a ultramarine
- 2a 6p yellow-green, green
- 3a orange
- 4a olive-green, dull olive-green
- 6a yellow-brown
- 8a red lilac
- 12a brown on red
- 1r gray
- 2r bistre and rose
- 3r green and brown
- 5r violet and blue

Error : "Zanzidar."

- ½a dark green
- 1a brown-violet, brown-purple
- 1a 6p bistre-brown
- 2a ultramarine
- 2a 6p yellow green, green
- 3a orange

4a olive-green, dull olive-green
 6a yellow-brown
 8a red-lilac
 12a brown on red
 1r gray

Error : "Zanziba."

2r bistre and rose
 3r green and brown
 5r violet and blue

Error : "Zanzibar."

2r bistre and rose
 3r brown and green
 5r violet and blue

December 14th, 1895.

A second printing of "Zanzibar" on the stamps of India. There is no definite information about the setting but it was probably the same or very similar to the setting used in November, 1895. The 8 annas appears to have been of the current issue, printed in red-violet. At or very near this date the stamp of 1 anna 6 pies was overprinted "2½." The surcharge is in a bright brick red and we only know it in one type. This stamp is readily distinguished from later and similar provisionals by having, with two or three exceptions, a thin bar in the fraction. On one or more copies in each sheet the bar is missing. This stamp is also found with the errors "Zanizbar" and "Zanzidar." We might expect to find the former of these errors on the 1 anna 6 pies stamp without the "2½" surcharge, but it has not been reported.

3½a dark green
 1a brown-violet, brown-purple
 1a 6p bistre-brown
 2a ultramarine
 2a 6p yellow-green, green
 4a olive-green
 6a yellow-brown
 8a red-violet
 2r bistre and rose
 3r green and brown
 5r violet and blue

Bright brick red surcharge.

Type A

2½a on 1a 6p bistre-brown

Error : "Zanizbar."

2½a on 1a 6p bistre-brown

Error : "Zanzidar."

2½a on 1a 6p bistre-brown

(March, 1896)

At this date the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna India were chronicled with the "Zanzibar" surcharge in blue. We do not know whether this color, which was in use for surcharging envelopes, was applied to the adhesive stamps in error or experimentally. Neither do we know if it constitutes a separate printing or merely forms part of some other lot.

Blue surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}a$ dark green
1a brown-violet

May, 1896.

The 1 anna stamp of India surcharged "Zanzibar" and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " in black. There are three prominent varieties of the surcharge. In this setting the fraction has, with a very few exceptions, a thick short bar. The earliest known postmark is May 11th, 1896, and that is the probable date of issue.

Black surcharge.

Types A. B. C.

$2\frac{1}{2}a$ on 1a brown-violet

June 1st, 1896.



Stamps of British East Africa, Queen's head type surcharged "Zanzibar". A new setting was employed in which, in a few instances the second "z" is too large or too small but there are no other varieties or errors.

Black surcharge.

$\frac{1}{2}a$ yellow-green, 1,800 surcharged
1a carmine-rose, 1,800 surcharged

Brick red surcharge.

$2\frac{1}{2}a$ dark blue, 1,200 surcharged

June, 1896.

Six values of British India stamps, surcharged "Zanzibar" in black. In this setting occurs the error "Zanibar".

$\frac{1}{2}a$ dark green
1a brown-violet
1a 6p bistre-brown
2a ultramarine
2a 6p green
6a yellow-brown

Error "Zanibar"

$\frac{1}{2}a$ dark green
1a brown-violet

1a 6p bistre-brown
 2a ultramarine
 2a 6p green
 6a yellow-brown

About July, 1896 (September, 1896).

About this date there was another printing on the Indian stamps. In this setting a few of the stamps showed a small "z" or an inverted "q" and the first stamp in the second row had no dot over the "i". The bi-colored 1 rupee was included among the stamps surcharged at this time, though it may also have been overprinted at an earlier date. It was first chronicled in Europe in August, 1896.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a dark green
 1a brown-purple
 1a 6p bistre-brown
 2a ultramarine
 2a 6p yellow-green
 3a orange
 4a olive-green
 6a yellow-brown
 8a red-violet
 12a brown on red
 1r carmine and green

August 12th, 1896.

Three more values of the Queen's head issue of British East Africa overprinted for Zanzibar. The setting appears to have been similar to that last described.

Black surcharge.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ a yellow-orange,	2,460	surcharged
5a olive-bistre,	1,800	"
$7\frac{1}{2}$ a lilac	1,800	"

August 15th, 1896.

The 2 annas ultramarine of India, surcharged in black "Zanzibar" and in red "2½" in three new varieties of type, in all of which the "2" is larger than heretofore.

Brick red surcharge.

Types D, E, F.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 2a ultramarine, 1,920 surcharged.

August 26th, 1896.

At this date a fresh supply of stamps was received from India and overprinted but we are not told what values were so treated. The setting appears to have been free from minor varieties of type. The error "Zanzibarr" probably occurred in this printing. I would not be at all surprised if this proved not to be an error in type-setting but to be due to a slip in printing, making a sort of double surcharge.

Error : " Zanzibar."

6a yellow-brown

November 15th, 17th and 18th, 1896.

Another surcharging of "2½" on the 1 anna 6 pies India. The types are the same as were surcharged on the 2 annas on August 15th. Type F has not been reported but doubtless exists.

Brick red surcharge.

Types D, E, F.

2½a on 1a 6p bistre-brown, about 960 surcharged.

September 20th, 1896.

The long promised set with the head of the late Sultan was at last received. We are not informed whether or not all values were included in the first invoice. The denominations ½ anna to 1 rupee inclusive were chronicled in January, 1897, but the 2, 3, 4 and 5 rupees were not reported until March. For want of more definite information the whole set under this heading.

The stamps are watermarked with a conventionalized lotus flower, so arranged as to appear once on each stamp. The ½, 1 and 2½ annas are sometimes found with-out watermark in the top row of the sheet.



- ½a yellow-green and red
- 1a black-blue and red
- 2a red-brown and red
- 2½a ultramarine and red
- 3a gray and red
- 4a dark green and red
- 4½a orange and red
- 5a olive-bistre and red
- 7½a lilac and red
- 8a olive-gray and red
- 1r ultramarine and red
- 2r green and red
- 3r dark violet and red
- 4r lake and red
- 5r black-brown and red

Varieties : Unwatermarked.

- ½a yellow-green and red
- 1a red-brown and red
- 2½a ultramarine and red

January 5th, 1897.

The 4 annas of the new issue was surcharged "2½" in red, in three types. At the time this provisional was chronicled it was said to have a companion in the 1 anna stamp with the same surcharge. But it has since been stated that the latter was never officially printed or issued.

Dull brown-red surcharge.

Types A, B, C.

2½a on 4a green and red, 4,200 surcharged

(February, 1899)

At this date were chronicled stamps of the current type with a new variety of watermark in which the flowers are placed 4 mm. apart, so that parts of several flowers usually appear on each stamp. The 7½ annas was not chronicled until November, 1899 but most probably was prepared at the same time as the other values.

½a	yellow-green and red
1a	black-blue and red
2a	red-brown and red
2½a	ultramarine and red
3a	gray and red
4a	dark green and red
4½a	orange and red
5a	olive-bistre and red
7½a	lilac and red
8a	olive-gray and red

September, 1899.

Stamps of the same design as the last issue but with the head of the reigning Sultan. The values ½ to 8 annas inclusive have the watermark with flowers 4 mm. apart. The 1 to 5 rupees have the earlier watermark with only one flower on each stamp.



½a	yellow-green and red
1a	black-blue and red
2a	red-brown and red
2½a	ultramarine and red
3a	gray and red
4a	dark green and red
4½a	orange and red
5a	bistre and red
7½a	dark lilac and red
8a	olive-gray and red
1r	ultramarine and red
2r	yellow-green and red
3r	dark violet and red
4r	lilac-rose and red
5r	gray-brown and red

So much for varieties that have been recognized and recorded. But there remains a long list of which, with three or four exceptions, I can find no mention. This list appears to call for explanation. I may say here that my principal object in writing this paper is to bring these varieties to the attention of philatelists, hoping that some information concerning them may be elicited. For convenience of reference I have numbered the items. A few of the types of the "2½" surcharges I have not seen but they doubtless exist. To save needless repetition I will say here that all the stamps of lots 1 to 7 inclusive are surcharged "British-East-Africa" in three lines, and all those of lots 8 to 14 inclusive are surcharged "Zanzibar." The list is as follows:

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

1. Dull brown-red surcharge
2½a on 1a 6p India, types A, B, C.

2. Sultan's head stamps of Zanzibar surcharged. The word "Africa" is followed by a period, which was not the case with any variety previously listed.

Black Surcharge.

- ½a yellow-green and red
- 2a red-brown and red
- 4½a orange and red
- 5a olive-bistre and red
- 7½a lilac and red

Brown surcharge.

- 1a black-blue and red

3. "Africa" followed by a period

Dull brown-red surcharge.

- 2½a on 1a Zanzibar, types A, B, C.
- 2½a on 3a " " A, B, C.

4. "Africa" followed by a period.

Brown surcharge.

- 2½a on 1a Zanzibar, types, A, B, C.

5. Sultan's head stamps. Watermarked flowers 4mm. apart. "Africa" without period.

- 4½a orange and red
- 5a olive-bistre and red
- 7½a lilac and red

6. Same as lot 5 but "Africa" followed by a period.

Dull brown-red surcharge.

- 2½a on 3a Zanzibar, types A, B, C.

7. Sultan's head stamps. Watermarked a single flower. "Africa" without period. A new type of the large "2" is introduced and the surcharge is printed in a new shade of red.

Dull carmine-red surcharge.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a Zanzibar, types A, B, G.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 3a " " A, B, G.

ZANZIBAR.

Dull brown-red surcharge.

8. $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a India, types A, B, C.
 9. $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a 6p, India, types A, B, C.
 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a 6p, " " D, E, F.
 11. $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 2a " " A, B, C.
 12. $2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 2a " " D, E, F.
 13. Queen's head stamp of British East Africa surcharged for Zanzibar.

Brown surcharge.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a dark blue

14. Sultan's head stamp surcharged with new type of "2" and in a new shade of red.

Dull carmine-red surcharge.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 4a green, types A, B, G.

So far as I am aware, none of these varieties have been noticed in philatelic publications with the exception of the 1 anna of lot 2 and lots 8, 9 and 11, which were mentioned in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for November, 1898. I had seen all but one of the types of lots 9 and 11 cancelled January 10th, 1898, but it remains to be learned whether the cancellation indicates a legitimate postal use or was merely applied as a favor or to give standing to these varieties.

Turning to Mr. Ribiero's letter in *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News* for November 26th, 1896, I find that referring to the Postmaster General of the Protectorates, he says : "he used up the stamps reserved for the Postal Union Bureau at Berne for the mail of August 11th". It is reasonable to assume that this intended supply for the Postal Union was replaced at some subsequent date and duly delivered. Indeed there is evidence that many of these new varieties came into the market through the sale of lots sent to post offices by the Union. I am inclined to think that many of the surcharges in dull brown-red and brown, mentioned in the foregoing list, were prepared principally for the Postal Union. From the shades of the surcharges I should say they were made at about the same time as the provisionals of January 1st-5th, 1897. But I should like to ask why it was thought necessary to provide varieties that did not previously exist, such as lot 1, types B and C; lot 8, types A, B and C; lot 9, types B and C; and lot 11, types A, B, and C? Are we to attribute them to carelessness or to a desire to provide an abundance of varieties for philatelists? And in this latter event, was this kindness entirely disinterested?

And here arises a question for philatelists to solve. What is the status of stamps supplied to the Postal Union and not sold to the public but which probably would be accepted for postage if placed on letters?

But, even if we should accept as legitimate lots 1 to 4 and 8 to 13 inclusive, what are we to think of the overprints on the stamps watermarked with flowers 4 mm. apart? This watermark did not appear until the end of 1898 or the beginning of 1899, long after the surcharges had had their day and the Postal Union should have been supplied. I may add that the three stamps of lot 5 usually have as companions the other three values of the original series, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 annas, but on the paper with the first watermark. There is little doubt that they also are newly overprinted, but there is nothing to distinguish them from the stamps of the original issue except a certain sharpness and clearness of the impression.

And what of the surcharges in ink of a carmine tint and those with the new shape of the large "2" (type G). There is certainly room for explanation here. I fear that lots 5, 6, 7 and 14 are nothing more nor less than reprints made for the benefit of — well, not of stamp collectors. And I would not be surprised to learn that many of the brown-red surcharges belonged in the same category.

If the producers and defenders of these things have not retired from the explanation business, a few words from them will be in order.

Since this article was put in type I have seen two quite large lots of British East Africa and Zanzibar stamps which have just been received from India. In examining these lots I have found the following new varieties:

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

15

Dull carmine-red surcharge.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a 6p India, type A

ZANZIBAR.

16

Black surcharge.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a India, types A, B, G

17

Dull carmine-red surcharge.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a on 1a 6p India, type A*

In these items there is a new detail to be observed. In the original setting D, E, F the "2" of the fraction, and usually the "1", are taller than in the setting A, B C. All the stamps in lots 15, 16 and 17 have the taller fraction figures, which proves them to be from a new setting. I anticipate that the companion varieties B and G exist for lots 15 and 17. Further comment on these delectable novelties is scarcely necessary.

Stamps of the Transvaal.

BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL,

REFERENCE LIST AND GUIDE TO VALUES.

SECOND REPUBLIC.

(Continued from page 303.)

The Transvaal was handed back to the Boers in August, 1881, but a clause in the Convention stipulated that "all unused postage or revenue stamps issued by the Government since the annexation shall remain of value, and shall be accepted by the coming Government against the amount expressed thereon." And Mr. Tamsen tells us that when the British officials left the country on August 11th, 1881, they handed over to the new authorities the following postage stamps, all of the Queen's Head type :

1d.	3d.	4d.	6d.	1s.	2s.
90,160	150,080	224,000	159,010	7	4,000

By the Convention of 1881 the country was given the name of "Transvaal State," and it was not till the Convention of 1884 that it blossomed out, by authority, into the "South African Republic." The balance of British issued stamps appear to have lasted over this interregnum, the 6d not being exhausted till 1886.

August 11th, 1882, and February 20th, 1883. "EEN PENNY" on 4d.

When the stock of the 1d value of the Queen's Head series ran out, in August, 1882, 12,000 of the 4d value of the same series were surcharged "EEN PENNY," and in February, 1883, another lot of 30,000 was similarly overprinted. These stamps are still fairly common, but the variety inverted is a rarity, a still greater rarity is a similar surcharge, but in larger letters and having the appearance of being hand-stamped.

Perforated 14½.

	Unused.			Used.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
"EEN PENNY" on 4d Queen's Head	0	2	6	0	3	0
Same : Surcharge inverted.						
"EEN PENNY" on 4d Queen's Head				—	5	0
Larger surcharge.						
"EEN PENNY" on 4d Queen's Head				—	—	—



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

1883. Reissue of old design, Types I and II.

At various dates in 1883 there were reprintings from the old plates, Types I and II. There are many distinct shades, owing to the several separate printings. The most marked is the 3d brown, a scarce stamp in fine used condition, and a great rarity unused. The 3d black on rose is a very much underrated stamp. Only 23,529 were printed.

Perforated 12.

	Unused.			Used.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
1d gray black	0	0	9	0	0	9
1d deep black	0	3	0	0	2	0
3d black on rose	1	0	0	0	8	6
3d pale red	0	3	6	0	1	6
3d vermillion	0	7	6	0	2	0
3d brown				1	10	0
1s pale green	1	10	0	0	1	0
1s deep green	1	0	0	0	2	0

Tête bêche.

1s green — — —

1885. New design.

In 1885 stamps of a new design, ordered from the Government printers of Holland, were received and issued. Paper white wove, unwatermarked.

*Perforated 12½x12.*

½d gray	0	0	2	0	0	2
1d carmine	0	0	4	0	0	2
1d rose-pink	0	0	9	0	0	3
2d brown-purple	0	1	0	0	0	6
2d olive-bistre				0	0	6
3d mauve	0	3	0	0	1	6
3d lilac				0	1	0
4d dark olive				0	2	0
6d blue				0	0	9
1s green	0	7	6	•	1	0
2s 6d buff	0	10	0	0	5	0
5s slate-blue	1	0	0	0	7	6

Perforated 11½x12.

1d carmine	0	2	6	—	—	—
3d mauve	0	8	6	—	—	—

1885. May 9th and August 25th. "HALVE PENNY" on 3d red and 1s green.

To supply a deficiency of $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp a number of the 3d on white paper, Type II, and 1s green, Type I, were overprinted with the words "HALVE PENNY" in black, in one line in the centre of the stamp, with a bar on each side. The stamps were surcharged in two panes of 40, five rows of 10 stamps. In the left-hand pane the surcharge reads downwards, and, in the right hand pane, upwards. Used copies of the 1s are scarce.



Surcharge reading downwards.

Perforated 12.

" HALVE PENNY," in black, on 3d red	o 1 9	o 5 o
" " "	1s green o 7 6	—

Surcharge reading upwards.

Perforated 12.

" HALVE PENNY," in black, on 3d red	o 1 9	o 5 o
" " "	1s green o 7 6	—

Tête bêche.

Perforated 12.

" HALVE PENNY," in black, on 1s green	—	—
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1885. September 1st. "TWEE PENCE," on 6d Queen's Head.

To meet the demand for a 2d stamp, the balance of stamps of the 6d black 'Queen's Head type' were overprinted in red "TWEE PENCE, Z.A.R.," reading upwards, in the centre of the stamp, in two lines between two vertical bars. Some sheets were surcharged in error, "HALVE PENNY. Z.A.R." Copies of the error are scarce, especially in used condition.

Perforated 14.

" TWEE PENCE," in red, on 6d, Queen's Head	o 2 6	o 5 o
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Error: Surcharged "HALVE PENNY" instead of "TWEE PENCE."

Perforated 14.

" HALVE PENNY," in red on 6d, Queen's Head	o 18 o	—
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1885. Sept. 26. "HALVE PENNY," in black on 4d, Scott A4.

A further supply of $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps being demanded, 30,000 of the 3d mauve, were overprinted in black, "Halve Penny," between two vertical bars, in the centre of the stamp, reading downwards. There is an error, "PRNNY" for

"PENNY," and there is a minor error of an inverted "n" in "PENNY." As the letters are bearded this makes a distinct variety, and is not generally known.



Perforated 12½x12.

"HALVE PENNY," in black, on 3d mauve ○ 1 6 ---

Perforated 11½x12.

"HALVE PENNY," in black, on 3d mauve ○ 5 ○ ---

Error : "PRNNY" for "PENNY."

Perforated 12½ by 12.

"HALVE PRNNY," on 3d mauve 2 0 0 ---

Inverted "n" in "PENNY."

Perforated 12½x12.

"HALVE PENNY," on 3d mauve — —

1888. January 15. "2d." on 3d mauve, Scott A4.

To meet a further deficiency of 2d stamps, 90,000 of the 3d mauve Scott A4, were surcharged, in black, "2d"; two horizontal bars cancelling the original value at the bottom of the stamp. In the first five horizontal rows the "z" has a curve foot, but in the last row the foot of the "z" is straight.



Curved foot to the figure "2."

Perforated 12½x12.

"2d," in black, on 3d mauve ○ 0 6 ○ 0 9

Perforated 11½x12.

"2d," in black, on 3d mauve ○ 2 6 ○ 5 0

Straight foot to the figure "2."

Perforated 12½x12.

"2d," in black, on 3d mauve ○ 2 0 ○ 3 0

Perforated 11½x12.

" 2d," in black, on 3d mauve

○ 10 ○ ——

1887-1890. Type IX. Varieties of perforation.

Perforated 13½.

½d grey	○ 7 6	— —
4d bronze-green	○ 7 6	○ ○ 9
6d blue	○ 10 ○	○ ○ 8
1s green	○ 15 ○	○ 7 6

Perforated 12½.

½d grey	○ ○ 1	○ ○ 1
½d pearl-grey	○ ○ 2	○ ○ 1
1d rose-pink	○ ○ 5	○ ○ 2
1d carmine	○ 1 ○	○ ○ 2
2d olive-chrome	○ ○ 6	○ ○ 2
2d olive-bistre	○ ○ 6	○ ○ 2
2½d dull violet	— —	— —
2½d bright violet	○ ○ 9	○ ○ 4
3d mauve	○ 2 ○	○ 1 ○
4d bronze-green	○ 1 6	○ ○ 4
6d blue	○ 1 6	○ ○ 6
1s green	— —	○ ○ 6
2s 6d buff	○ 10 ○	○ 3 6
5s slate-blue	— —	○ 7 6
10s fawn	— —	○ 10 ○
£5 deep green	— —	1 12 6

1893. Provisionals.

In this year there was a very heavy outcrop of provisionals, which may be grouped as follows :—

" 2½ Pence," in one line, in black, on 1s green of Type A4, on 2nd January.

" 2½ Pence," same surcharge, but in two lines, in black, on 1s green of Type A4, on 24th June.

" 1 Penny," in one line, in black, on 6d blue of Type A4, on 26th January.

" Halve Penny," in two lines, in red, on the 2d olive-bistre of Type A4, on 27th May ; and the same surcharge, in black, on the same stamp, on 2nd July.

All perforated 12½.

1893. January 2. " 2½ Pence," in one line, in black, on 1s green of Type A4.



Perforated 12½.

"2½ Pence," in black, on 1s green ○ 1 0 ○ 1 0

Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

2½ Pence, in black, on 1s green ○ 6 6 —

Error : Fractional line misplaced, thus, "2½."

Perforated 12½.

"2½ Pence," in black, on 1s green — 2 10 0

Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

"2½ Pence," in black, on 1s green — —

1893. June 14. "2½ Pence," in two lines, in black, on 1s green of Type A4.

*Perforated 12½.*

"2½ Pence," in black, on 1s green ○ 1 6 —

Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

"2½ Pence," in black, on 1s green ○ 8 0 —

1893. January 26. "1 Penny," in one line, in black, on 6d blue of Type A4.

Perforated 12½.

"1 Penny," in black, on 6d blue ○ 0 6 ○ 0 6

Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

"1 Penny," in black, on 6d blue ○ 3 0 —

Same : Double surcharge.

Perforated 12½.

"1 Penny," in black, on 6d blue — —

1893. May 27. "Halve Penny," in two lines, in red, on the 2d olive-bistre of Type A4.



Perforated 12½.

"Halve Penny," in red, on 2d olive-bistre
Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

"Halve Penny," in red, on 2d olive-bistre
1893. July 2. "Halve Penny," in two lines, in black, on the 2d olive-bistre of Type A4

Perforated 12½.

"Halve Penny," in black, on 2d olive-bistre
Same : Surcharge inverted.

Perforated 12½.

"Halve Penny," in black, on 2d olive-bistre
(To be continued.)



The Paris Philatelic Exhibition.

WITH LISTS OF AWARDS IN CLASSES I TO III AND NOTES ON SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

By F. E. WILSON.

The Paris Philatelic Exhibition organized by The Société Francaise de Timbrologie may be fairly pronounced to have been a worthy successor to the great expositions of London 1897 and Manchester 1899. Broadly speaking, English colonial stamps with one or two notable exceptions were not represented by anything like such fine specialised collections as were shown at London and Manchester. European stamps, on the contrary, were probably better shown in Paris than has ever been the case before. The locale was in many respects well suited for a stamp exhibition, though the Rue de Grenelle is some considerable distance from the centre of Paris. The stamps were shown in two rooms, a large one in which were the bulk of the exhibits, and a smaller one which contained principally the exhibits of M. Mirabaud and Jhr. Ph. Van Kinschot, and also various other collections of which only a page or two were shown to the public. The lighting left much to be desired, and it was impossible to examine many of the exhibits as closely as one would have wished to do. For the exhibitors this was, without doubt, a great boon, as it did away with the chance of delicate colors being injured by exposure to the light. (which occurred in several notable instances at London and Manchester). No system appeared to have been followed in the arrangement of the exhibits, making it very difficult to locate any particular group. The official catalogue, a bulky work of 142 pages, was by no means as well arranged as might have been expected.

In the case of collections exhibited last year at Manchester, the descriptions in the Paris catalogue had been exactly copied from the Manchester one, (this gave rise to some rather curious results, as several collections had been very materially altered since shown at Manchester last year) apart from this, no details were given except when supplied by the exhibitors themselves.

The attendance at the exhibition seemed satisfactory on the days that I was there, the best time was in the afternoon from 2 till 6 when the rooms were well filled by the public.

Owing to the size of the exhibition, and the great number of exhibits it was impossible to closely examine many that were very meritorious. The amount of time taken up by a careful examination of a large specialised collection of, say Switzerland, New South Wales, or the United States can only be properly appreciated by some one who has tried it.

CLASS I.—Division I, France unused.

Mr. H. Haro.—Gold medal.

A superb lot of all issues, especially strong in fine shades. The first issue included blocks of 4 each, 15c green, 1fr. vermilion, 1fr carmine and 1fr. venetian red, pair and five single shades of the 15c, pair of the 40c orange, the two types *se tenant*, five shades of the 1fr. vermilion and six shades of the 1fr. venetian red. The 10c bistre of 1852 was represented by 7 shades and a strip of three. The 1853-60 issue was admirably shown in singles, pairs and

blocks in innumerable shades, the 35 single specimens of the 10c included three in the rare ochre shade; a grand block of six, three pairs and two singles 1fr carmine. Among the 1863-70 issue I noticed a magnificent block of 5 of the 40c orange, in an intensely deep shade. The 5fr violet of this issue was decidedly weak, as only four single specimens were shown, one being with blue figures. The Bordeaux issue was grandly represented, and included three blocks of four 2c, seven blocks of four 5c, (one in a very deep shade) three blocks of four 10c, and many singles and pairs in well selected shades, 20c blue type I, a superb pair and three single specimens in very distinct shades. The 40c was represented by no less than 6 pages of shades, including two copies in the very deep vermilion color; four blocks of four 80c carmine in extreme shades, also pairs and singles. 1877-78 block of four 1c indigo.

The remainder of this collection was in an album. Some errors and curiosities were also shown, among which were a very few *têtes blanches*, also a pair and three fine single shades of the 20c blue first issue, and the error 15c rose, *se tenant* with the 10c 1871-74.

Mr. W. Grunewald.—Silver medal.

This collection which gained the gold medal at Manchester last year, had been improved and added to in many respects, since last shown. It is particularly strong in used and unused *têtes blanches*.

Mr. M. H. Lombard.—Silver medal.

A collection of used and unused stamps mixed, well arranged and in very choice condition. The reprints were also shown in an interesting manner unused, as well as numerous specimens which had passed through the post in the usual way. The first issue included blocks of four of the 10, 15, 20, 25, 40c, 1fr. vermilion and 1fr. carmine unused, a forged specimen of the 15c used postally, and the 10, 20, 25c and 1 fr. (three) in *tête blanche* pairs used. The 1852 10c bistre was not shown unused. 1853-60 two specimens of the 20c blue on green unused, 80c lake *tête blanche* pair used, 80c rose two *tête blanche* pairs used, 1863-70 issue 4c grey, two *tête blanche* pairs, one unused and one used. 1870 Bordeaux issue, fine lot of shades, three specimens of 20c blue type I unused, also a used strip of nine of the 80c in the first color. The remaining issues were well represented, and strong in *tête blanche*. The error 15c rose *se tenant* with the 10c 1871-74, was represented no less than three times. 1876 type I, two unused specimens of the 25c ultramarine, 1877-78 strip of three 1c indigo unused. The 1868 newspaper stamps included an unused pair each of the 2c rose and 2c blue. An interesting lot of essays were also included in this exhibit.

Bronze Medals—Messrs. Tandieu and Vial.

Division II.—France used.

Gold Medal—Mr. Henry de Martin.

Division III.—France unused and used mixed.

Gold Medal—Mr. Grunewald.

Silver Medal—Mr. Lombard.

Bronze Medal—H. Cantel-Bey.

A small but interesting collection, very well arranged, consisting of well selected shades and picked copies, numerous *têtes bêches*, and a number of errors of perforation of the present issue, including a pair of the 30c brown imperforate between.

Division IV.—Curiosities.

Bronze Medal—Messrs. Grignard and Le Bihan.

Division V—General Collections of France and French Colonies.

Gold Medal—Count de Bélenet.

Silver Medal—H. Cantel-Bey.

Bronze medal—Mr. Quinet.

CLASS II.—Division I, General collections of French Colonies.

Silver Medals—Messrs. de Rochefontaine and Tandeau.

Bronze Medals—Messrs. Devoitine and Gruat, Captain Noel.

Division II.—Collection of Reunion

Gold Medal—Mr. Mirabaud.

The stamps of the first issue only were shown, consisting of four specimens of the 15c unused and one damaged copy on entire original, unobiterated; seven specimens of the 30c, all on original covers, four being unobiterated and three pen cancelled. Three types of the 15c were shown and the four of the 30c.

CLASS III.—Division I, Section A. I. Amateurs.

Collection of one country or of a group of countries of Europe.

Gold medal—Mr. Mirabaud, Switzerland.

This was without doubt the finest specialised collection in the exhibition and was justly very much admired. The collection consisted of unused and used specimens, in singles, pairs, strips, blocks and, in many instances reconstructed sheets. The large number of specimens shown used on the original covers, proved a very great ornament to the *tout ensemble*. To enumerate a very few of the prominent rarities in this notable exhibit, I will mention :

Zurich, unused, strip of five 4r (five types) and nine single specimens; two strips (ten) 6r, and three strips of five ditto, one of the strips showing the retouched variety (No. 3 in the strip).

Zurich, used, twenty-seven copies of the 4r, twenty seven copies ditto used on entire covers, 1 pair ditto on cover.

Double Geneva, one unused and a vertical pair ditto; used and on entires in great profusion.

Small Eagle, blocks of eight and four unused.

Large Eagle, 1847, block of 10 and two strips of four in the bright yellow green color unused.

Large Eagle, 1848, blocks of six and eleven, deep green, also one specimen with the entire top margin of the sheet, and full inscriptions.

Geneva, nine copies of the 5c yellow green, cut envelope used as adhesive, all on the entire original covers.

Basel, unused, vertical pair of the 2½r in the early shade, black, crimson and ultramarine, in mint condition with the embossing standing out clearly, and four other single specimens.

Basel used, fifteen single specimens of the 2½r, thirteen copies of the 2½r on original covers including one pair.

Local Post, 1850, 5c unused, partly re-constructed plate consisting of 41 stamps.

Local Post, 1849, used, nine specimens of the 4c on originals. Re constructed plate of 100 types of the 5c 1850, short two stamps.

The remaining issues were admirably represented unused, the 1854-60 issue being shown in large blocks unused, arranged according to the silk threads.

Mr. Mirabaud.—Spain.

Good single specimen collection of unused and used, with a few pairs and prominent shades only. The first three issues complete in singles unused :

1853 Madrid two 3c unused, one ditto used.

1853 2r scarlet unused and used.

1854 1r pale blue, represented by two used specimens.

1855 used pair of 1 and 2r, *se tenant*.

1865 12c blue and rose, imperf. with inverted frame used. This stamp perforated was not shown. The Don Carlos issues were very fine, including a number used on originals, and thirteen specimens of the 1r violet, 1874-75 used.

Gold Medal.—Mr. Zanfiresco, Moldavia and Roumania.

Silver Medals.—Messrs. Markl (Greece) and Dr. Yersin (Switzerland).

Bronze Medal.—Mr. Brabandt. Collection of Austria, Roumania, Spain, etc.

CLASS III—Division I, Section A. II. Dealers.

Gold Medal.—Mr. Friedl, Austria and Austrian Italy.

This collection was exhibited in albums, so that only one or two pages were visible. I noticed vertical pairs Austria 1877 50kr flesh, and Austrian Levant 1867 50sld flesh, imperf between, also the 1858 issue of Austrian Italy in blocks unused including the 15sld. blue, *se tenant*, with the St. Andrews Cross.

Silver Medal.—Mr. G. Jiminez, collection of Spain and Colonies also in an album.

Silver Medal.—Mr. Giwelb.—Russia, Finland, Poland, Livonia, and Russian Levant. This collection had been added to in several instances since shown last year in Manchester. It includes single specimens of most varieties and shades, and in Russia a good set of the values of 1868-79 on vertically laid paper viz : 1k (two shades) 2k, 3k (two shades), 5k, 7k, 10k (three shades) 20k and 30k (two shades), all of course unused.

Livonia.—The two shades, yellow green and red, and blue green and red, of the variety in the 2k 1872-80 issue, numeral in the upper right corner resembling a 3.

Finland 1st issue 1856. One 5k blue and three 10k rose, all apparently unused also the 5 and 10k vertically laid paper, used. 1858 5k with larger pearls, unused. 1866-67 the error of color 10p purple brown in color of the 5p, used (No 8c). 1875, 32p carmine small perf., unused. 1875-82, compound perforations 2p gray, 10p brown, 25p lake, unused, 5p pale red, 20p ultramarine and 25p lake used.

Silver Medal.—Mr. Monclus.—Spain.

A very fine collection of unused including:

1850 one 12c, three 5r, two 6r and a pair ditto, two 10r.

1851 two shades of the 2r, 6r and two shades of the 10r, one in a very deep color.

1852, 2 reales. 1853, two 2 reales.

1853 Madrid three 1c in fine fresh condition and two 3c.

1854 1 real pale blue, used.

1865 perf. 12c inverted frame, used.

1867 a *tête bêche* pair of the 10m de e, unused (No. 95b)

1867 25m de e blue and rose with inverted frame unused (No. 96a)

Single specimens of all the later issues in good ranges of shades.

Bronze Medal.—Mr. I. Blanco.—Collection of Spain and Cuba, etc. in pairs and blocks

Section B.—I.—Amateurs.

Gold Medal.—Mr. Hupfeld.—German and German States.

This remarkable collection was one of the finest in the exhibition and consisted of unused stamps only, in singles, pairs, blocks and entire sheets. The collection was contained in 10 albums of which unfortunately only a small portion was shown in the frames. Mr. Hupfeld is to be congratulated on obtaining a special "Medaille d' Honneur" given with the congratulations of the Jury.

Bremen. 1st issue imperforate.

Entire uncut sheet of 120 (10 rows of 12) 3gr blue showing all 3 types

" " " 120 (10 " " 12) 5gr rose

" " " 35 (7 " " 5) 7gr yellow

" " " 36 (4 " " 9) 5sgr yellow green

" " " 36 (4 " " 9) 5sgr deep green

Wurtemberg. Two uncut sheets of 6 each 70kr pale and deep violet (1st and 2nd printings) with full margins and inscriptions.

Bavaria. Large portion of sheet of 1kr black consisting of 40 stamps in 8 rows of 5 (short of the bottom row of 5 stamps only.)

Entire uncut sheets of 40 stamps each 1kr pink, 3kr, 6kr, 9kr, 12kr, and 18kr, 1849-58.

Hanover 2 specimens of the 1gg blue first issue unused.

" 5 " " 10gr green 1859 61. "

The remaining Hanover stamps were very finely represented by pairs and large blocks.

Saxony.—5 distinct shades of 3pfge green 1851, each in a block of ten.

Blocks of 6 each $\frac{1}{2}$ n.g. grey, 1n.g. rose, 2n.g. pale blue, 1851.

Single and pair 2n.g. deep blue, 1851.

Pair of the error $\frac{1}{2}$ n.g. pale blue, 1851.

Oldenberg.—1st issue 1852-55, 2 pairs, strip of 3 and blocks of 6 and 4 $\frac{1}{3}$ sg. black on green, three specimens of the 1-15th rose and one specimen of the 1-10th yellow.

1858 issue.—Two specimens $\frac{1}{3}$ g. black on green, three 1g. blue and one each 2 and 3gr., all in superb condition with enormous margins.

1860 issue.—Superb blocks of 6 each $\frac{1}{4}$ g. orange, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. moss green, $\frac{1}{2}$ g. brown, 2g. rose and 3gr. yellow. Strip of 6 1g. blue.

Schleswig Holstein.—First issue in blocks and a single specimen of the rare 1s. steel blue, Holstein 1864. Pair 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ s. blue and grey with wide wavy lines.

Begerdorf 1861.—A strip of three each $\frac{1}{2}$ s violet and 3s rose originals.

Thurn and Taxis.—A splendid set of the first proofs, essays and colour trials including 4 sheets of eight of the first essays in grey green, deep blue, rose and orange. All issues admirably shown in singles, pairs and large blocks.

1kr	3kr	6kr	9kr
$\frac{1}{2}$ sg	1sg	2sg	3sg

Gold Medal.—Mr. T. T. Lindau.—German Empire, German States and Colonies.

A very choice exhibit of old German stamps. Mainly an unused single specimen collection, well and neatly arranged and all stamps being in the very finest condition.

Oldenburg—Complete set of singles of all issues, the 1st issues being shown in choice picked specimens with large margins.

Bergedorf.—Strip of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s violet 1861 with margin and single specimens ditto, also 3s rose 1861, all originals.

Prussia.—Fine blocks of 1st issue with margins and control numbers.

Wurtemburg.—1st four issues complete in singles, both shades of the 70kr and the 2 mk. orange and 2 mk. vermilion.

Bavaria.—Complete, including 6kr brown broken circle, block of 4 12kr. lilac 1870-73, block of 10 1 mk., perf. 1874 and the 1876 1 mk. violet, watermarked horizontal wavy lines. The Delivery Tax stamps included the 3kr 1862 error "Empfänge."

Baden—Complete in singles also a set of the 1st issue in blocks of 4. A specimen of the 3kr rose 1862 imperforate was also shown, used on original with 1 kr black 1864-68. Half of 12kr. Land Post used as 6kr. on original.

Brunswick.—The 1st issue unused complete, also 1sgr. black on yellow 1864-65 *percol en arc.*

(To be continued.)

In addition to the letter of our correspondent we publish a list, taken from the official report of the Jury, of all awards to exhibitors in the United States :

CLASS 1.—Division 1.—Unused stamps of France.—Silver medal to Mr. M. H. Lombard.

CLASS 1.—Division 3.—Stamps of France. Unique specimens, blocks, pairs, etc.—Silver medal to M. H. Lombard.

CLASS 3.—Division 4.—Section B.—United States.—Gold medal to Mr. John N. Luff.

CLASS 3.—Division 4.—Section C.—Hayti.—Silver medal to Mr. Alexander Holland, Jr.

CLASS 5.—Division 2.—Rare stamps. Fifty pieces of a value of 10 francs or less.—Bronze medals to Messrs. M. H. Lombard and William Moser.

CLASS 4.—Division 4.—Rarities and unique pieces.—Gold medal to Mr. William Moser.

CLASS 12.—Division 1.—Philatelic Journals.—Gold medal to AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

CLASS 12.—Division 2.—Section A2.—Philatelic works.—Silver medal to Messrs. Deats, Toppan & Holland for "Revenue Stamps of the United States."

CLASS 12. Division 2.—Section B.—Catalogues.—Silver medal to Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited.

Review.

"THE STAMPS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR."

By D. P. MASSON.

Published by the *Philatelic Society of India*.

It is undeniable that the majority of collectors, in this country at least, are not at all interested in the stamps of the Native Indian States and very few make any attempt to collect them. Probably this want of interest is due, to a large extent, to the fact that the inscriptions on the stamps are not understood. Had we more works upon the lines of the book before us—and such as Major Evan's is now presenting in the *Monthly Journal*—the interest in these stamps might be increased.

Any one who has read Mr. Masson's articles in the *Philatelic Journal of India* knows that he is master of his subject and would be prepared for the careful and able handling of it which this book evinces. The work is full of interesting and valuable information which is clearly and concisely given. The details and descriptions are ample without being too abundant. The apparently complicated issues are explained and simplified until collecting them seems no longer a task. The author deserves the thanks of all good philatelists for shedding light in dark places and smoothing one of the difficult spots in the collector's path.

In the introductory chapter the combined and individual issues of the

two provinces are classified and likewise the colors. Chapter II is devoted to cancellations, which are of considerable importance in the proper separation of the various issues. In the next four chapters are described the circular dies and the rectangular issues for each province, together with the plates, papers, colors and cancellations. All this is very simply and clearly done and, with the aid of the excellent illustrations, collectors should have very little difficulty in acquiring an understanding of the stamps and in properly arranging them in their collections.

At this point we must mention the only short-coming which we find in the book. There is practically nothing said on the subject of reprints. Collectors know that these exist and would like to be told how to distinguish them. Are we to take it for granted that anything not listed by Mr. Masson is a reprint (the forgeries, official and otherwise, being excepted, of course)? On page 21 we read :

" All oil colors, and stamps printed on European papers, from the *Kashmir Province plates*, must I think be classed as essays or as reprints 'to order.' I have never seen one postally used."

That is very good and gives the whole story in a nutshell. It leaves no doubts as far as Kashmir is concerned. But what about reprints of the circular stamps and the Jammu rectangulants? A few paragraphs about them would have been a great assistance, and we think collectors would have been glad to see the reference list supplemented by a list of the reprints with the shades carefully designated. The circular stamps in particular are to be found in numerous shades of red and blue. It is very desirable to know which of these shades we are to accept and which to reject.

Under the caption "Three hoary-headed Impostors" we find a careful description of "Die I" of the half and one anna circular and the "single die" one anna of Kashmir. Thanks to Mr. Masson's researches, the true status of these stamps has been made evident and they have been dropped from all the leading catalogues. Another chapter is occupied by excellent descriptions of the too numerous "missing dies" or official counterfeits, which we find so largely present in many collections and dealer's stocks. In addition to all this are chapters devoted to the "service stamp", to forgeries of private origin and to a very readable description of the process of manufacturing the native laid paper. As a sort of supplement to the last chapter, we find in the back of the book four sheets of this paper of various qualities. A reference list closes the book proper. There are two appendices. In the first the author describes an obliterating seal which appears to have been used to produce a provisional issue in the latter part of 1877. The second appendix is devoted to "Pre-philatelic postal arrangements."

In the matter of paper, letter-press and illustrations the book leaves nothing to be desired.

Our thanks are due to the author and to the Philatelic Society of India for a valuable addition to philatelic literature.

American Journal of Philately Receives the Gold Medal.

We have just been informed that this JOURNAL has been awarded the gold medal in its class at the stamp exposition, held in Paris in August, and we feel greatly flattered at this distinction having been conferred upon us in competition with practically all the European stamp journals, with the exception, as we understand, of the English, the majority of which were not entered for competition.

Our catalogue and albums also received the highest award in their classes, namely the silver medal.

In this number we are pleased to be able to furnish a partial detailed account of the exhibition itself, which no doubt will prove of considerable interest to our readers.

A New Departure.

The Postal Department of Victoria has entered into the used stamp business with a vengeance. Their circular reads as follows :—

SPECIMEN STAMPS.

A set of Victorian Postage and Postage-due stamps of all denominations, from $\frac{1}{2}d$ to 20s, including Post Cards, Stamped Envelopes, and Newspaper Wrappers may be purchased for £1. The full set, from $\frac{1}{2}d$ to £100, may be obtained for £5.

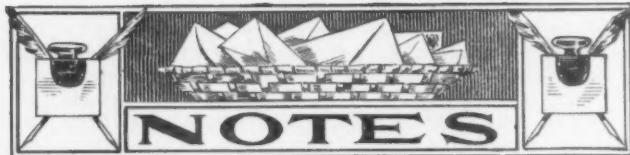
Application to be made to the Comptroller of Stamps.

The stamps will be cancelled either by light postmark or by being marked "Specimen," as the purchaser may desire.

The practice of trying to obtain revenue in this manner at the expense of deluded philatelists ought to be beneath the dignity of a Government institution.

We would suggest that the same firm start a grocer's establishment at the corner of the G. P. O., and various other methods of obtaining an existence throughout the building. If the stamps were offered only surcharged with the word "Specimen," no one would grumble. Collectors would then know exactly what they were getting, but it is a downright deception to postmark these stamps to order, with a date (we have seen a set) making it appear that they had done duty in the ordinary way. The principle is distinctly objectionable, and we take this opportunity of letting the philatelic public know what to expect. The values above 20s are seldom, if ever, used postally. Probably some sets will be bought to fill up blank spaces but as a speculation they are worthless now.

(*The Australian Journal of Philately.*)



BRAZIL.—A valued correspondent in Brazil calls our attention to two distinct varieties in the current 200 reis stamp:

It appears that the head has been re-engraved, the neck being shorter, the laurel leaves more heavily shaded, and a frame-line now surrounds the medallion whereas no such line was formerly apparent.

Mr. Stecker has called our attention to two distinct varieties in the 500 on 300 carmine Newspaper stamp. The variety consists in the shape of the flag of the "5", which may be found either curved or straight. In some cases the curved flag is in the upper "500" of the surcharge, in others in the lower, and in some instances in both.



CAYMAN ISLANDS.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* has seen specimens of the Seychelles type, ½p green and 1p rose, inscribed "CAYMAN ISLANDS."



CRETE.—On the authority of some European contemporaries, we announced some months ago the early appearance of a separate issue of unpaid letter stamps. We are now informed by the highest postal authority of the island that no such issue is intended.

In order to provide unpaid letter stamps, the values from 1 to 20 centimes of the regular types are perforated in two crossed diagonal lines of pin holes, each line showing seven holes about 2 mm. apart. Only the values from 1 to 20 centimes have been perforated in this way, the higher values being used for the purpose of denoting unpaid postage without any surcharge or perforation whatever.



ECUADOR.—Several of our contemporaries report the current 4c orange revenue stamp, surcharged vertically "CINCO CENTAVOS" in two lines of block capitals.

It seems unsettled whether this is a revenue stamp which has been used postally or a revenue stamp pure and simple.



FERNANDO PO.—*Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* says that a new series of stamps is in preparation for this country. The type will be the same as that of last year, but the date and all the colors will be different. The colors are announced to be:

1m to 5m black
 1c deep green
 2c violet
 3c red
 4c black brown
 5c pale blue
 6c carmine
 8c bronze green
 10c bright rose
 15c brown violet
 20c pale brown
 40c red brown
 60c pale green
 80c deep blue
 1p red
 2p Turkish red



FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has seen a 10c stamp with blue surcharge, the specimen being cancelled "July 2, 1897".



GERMAN OFFICES IN CHINA.—There are said to be varieties in the type of the surcharge of the provisional 5 on 10pf. The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* reports the style and arrangement as follows:

"5"	medium, in thin Egyptian type,	stamps 1 to 21
"5"	largest type,	" 22 " 43
"5"	in small antique type,	" 44 " 50



ORCHHA.—We quote from the *Philatelic Journal of India*:

"We fear that the so-called Orchha stamps are a swindle. Our suspicion was roused by the odd way in which they are being sold in India. Certain firms have been offered the 'Sole Agency'; and this struck us as an odd proceeding on the part of the Orchha State. So we asked the Superintendent of the Postal Division in which Orchha is situated to make inquiries. He had never heard of such stamps. So he addressed the State authorities who replied that 'Postage stamps are not yet circulated in Tikamgarh (i. e. Orchha), therefore they are not to be sold as yet.' This was on 19th July."

This scarcely seems to us conclusive that postage stamps have not been prepared or may not yet be issued. In the meantime, we note that the *Monthly Journal* reports the 4a green imperforate and an envelope of $\frac{1}{2}a$ green on white laid paper.



LIBERIA.—Mr. A. W. Batchelder has shown us a sheet of the latest 5c official stamp, in which the first three stamps in the top row escaped the surcharge.



NEW ZEALAND.—The *Stamp Collectors Fortnightly* states that a 1½d stamp is soon to make its appearance, the design to commemorate the services rendered to the British Government by the Australian Colonial troops in the South African war.

NYASSA.—The *Monthly Journal* has seen the 50r pale blue of Mozambique, with the "NYASSA" surcharge inverted.



ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—Varieties of the surcharge, "V. R. I." on postal cards appear to be about as numerous as on the adhesive stamps. We copy the following from *Stamps*:

"As we have devoted (not wasted, we hope) much space to the different types of v. r. i. surcharges on stamps, we give now a full list of all we have seen on the cards.

"We take No. 1 as the normal. Letters with thick serifs and four stops correctly placed. Of these we have—

$\frac{1}{2}d$ rose, used on 12th July

1d orange, " "

1d pale orange, used on 7th April

"No. 2. Same types, but no stop after the value.

$\frac{1}{2}d$ rose, used on 10th August

1d orange, " "

"No. 3. Same type, but three dots smaller and higher up; none after value.

$\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}d$ green, used 30th April

$1\frac{1}{2}d$ on 2d old stamp, value not repeated, used 30th April

"No. 4. Three stops normal and R. I., but v. is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. shorter with finer serif and upstroke; no dot below.

$\frac{1}{2}d$ rose, used 3d July

1d orange-yellow, used 4th and 28th July

$\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}d$ green

1x1d brown

"No. 5. Thick block letters of less height, four square stops.

$\frac{1}{2}d$ rose, used 27th July. (The figures have serifs and there are two settings of d)

1d orange, used 27th July

$\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}d$ green, " "

1x1d brown, " (central dot is round)



PORTO RICO.—We have found in our stock a copy of the 2m orange surcharged "Impuesto de Guerra 5 ctos", and over this a second surcharge "Impuesto de Guerra 2 ctos."



SURINAM.—The provisional 1c on $2\frac{1}{2}$ c, which we chronicled last month, is reported in a number of philatelic journals to be a fraud which was first placed on the market some years ago. The *Monthly Journal* says it is reported that these curiosities were made for the benefit of a postal official who got a few of them postmarked, but that none of them were ever issued or really used, and that recent developments have doubtless encouraged the holder to bring them forward once more.



SWITZERLAND.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the 10 and 25c of the current Jubilee issue, each in two distinct shades.

URUGUAY.—It appears that another new issue is impending, as we have received the following notice from a correspondent, the notice having been copied from a local newspaper dated August 9, 1900.

The *Nacion* gives the following list of the new postal material which has been ordered from Messrs. Waterloo & Sons of London :

1,000,000 stamps of 1 cent, green, with design "A herd of cattle."

1,000,000 stamps of 2 cents, red, with design "Genius of Agriculture."

4,000,000 stamps of 5 cents, dark blue, with design "Genius of Uruguay."

500,000 stamps of 7 cents, orange, with design "Fertility of the country."

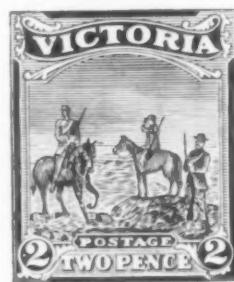
1,000,000 stamps of 10 cents, violet, with design "Commerce controlling the Cattle industry of the country."

150,000, wrappers of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, 150,000 envelopes of 5 cents and 150,000 letter cards of 3 cents, similar to those now in circulation.

Nothing is said about the higher values of postage stamps, so it is to be presumed the present stock does not require renewing.



VICTORIA.—We illustrate herewith the two "South African War" stamps chronicled by us in the September number.





UNITED STATES.— Mr. Zephyr Mathieu has shown us a new carrier stamp which appears to be a genuine variety. The type is of the style employed in the days of carrier stamps, and there are various indications about the letter, on which it is pasted, to lead us to the conclusion that it is a genuine variety.

Carrier stamp.

* Hopdale *
* Penny Post. *

Hopdale Penny Post.
Black on pink

BELGIUM.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* that the 10c reply card has also been issued.

Postal card.

10x10c carmine on light blue

CEYLON.—The *Philatelic Journal of India* announces the appearance of the 15c stamp, and also that the previously reported 5c should be dropped from the list, being due to a typographical error.

Adhesive stamp,

Perforated.

15c ultramarine

CHILE.—We have received some additional entires of the new issue:
Envelopes.



White paper.

Size 148x124 mm.

15c violet

20c greenish slate

Letter sheet.



Size 189x142 mm.

5c dark blue

Wrappers.



Size 250x121 mm.

2c brown red

Size 309x125 mm.

20c slate green

COREA.—The different values of the new series are gradually appearing. In March we chronicled a 2 and 3 cheun. Mr. De Jonge has now shown us two additional values, a 2 re and a 1 cheun. We find other values chronicled in various of our contemporaries, and we copy from the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* the following items of information in regard to the new values and the surcharges reported in our April number:

"Regarding Corea generally Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following interesting notes:

The new stamps are now used for international postage, as our package was franked with them. The 2 and 3 cheun you may have already chronicled, but we send the whole set, as issued to date. The 2 re stamp is the lowest value. There are ten "re" to a cheun, 100 of the latter being the equivalent of a Japanese yen, or 25. One poon is equal to 2 re. These new stamps are engraved and printed at Seoul.

The four stamps of 1895, which were printed at Washington were, in 1897, surcharged with native characters in red, signifying "Tai Han" a symbol adopted by the Emperor to designate the Empire of Corea, in lieu of the old style "Tjyo Sen." We send you a set of these which, although issued three years ago, have only just been discovered by philatelists. Some of these were on our letter so they cannot be questioned."

The following values of the new issue have now appeared:

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated.

- 2 re gray
- 1 cheun green
- 2 " blue
- 3 " red
- 4 " carmine
- 5 " rose-pink
- 6 " blue

Postal card.

- 1 cheun green on white



surcharged with value at top and "NED.-INDIE." in block capitals at bottom.

Envelopes.

Provisional issues.

Black surcharge.

On issue of 1888.

10c on 15c bistre

On Netherlands envelopes.

10c on 10c gray lilac

12½c on 12½c blue

15c on 15c yellow brown

20c on 20c yellow green

French Offices in China.—The new 2fr stamp has also been surcharged for use in the offices in China.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

French Offices in Morocco.—The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* states that the new 1fr stamp has been surcharged for use here. We also learn that the 10 centimes card has been surcharged "5 centimos" in red.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

2 pesetas on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge

Postal card.

Red surcharge.

5c on 10c black on greenish

French Offices in Zanzibar.—Our contemporary, the *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal*, has been informed that the new 2fr stamp has been surcharged for use in these offices, and *Die Post* chronicles the 10c postal card, both single and reply, similarly surcharged.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated 14x13½.

20 annas on 2fr yellow brown on pale blue, black surcharge.

DUTCH INDIES.—In addition to the envelopes chronicled in our last number, we have seen the 15c of 1888 with the surcharge "10c," and four of the current Netherlands envelopes

Postal cards.

Red surcharge.

1 anna on 10c black on greenish
1x1 anna on 10x10c black on greenish

FRENCH CONGO.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* has received a letter, sent from Brazzaville on the 10th July, prepaid by a surcharged stamp not previously chronicled. The surcharge reads: "Valeur—15" in two lines, and is printed in blue on a 30 centimes stamp of 1892.

Our contemporary seems inclined to believe in the genuineness of the variety, as it is easily possible that the stock of old stamps became exhausted some time ago while the new issue had not as yet been placed in circulation.

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.

Perforated.

15c on 30c brown and bistre, blue
surcharge

GERMANY.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports the 5 and 10 pf reply cards of the Germania design.

*Postal cards.*5x5pf green on buff
10x10pf rose "

German Offices in the Levant.—We translate from the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*:

"A German confrère announces a wrapper of 10 paras, made by surcharging the 5pf green on buff of the numeral type, which has never existed in Germany, where wrappers and envelopes have been retired from circulation. It would appear to have been made especially to be employed by the German Offices in the Levant."

Wrapper.

10pa on 5pf green on buff

GREECE.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reports two postal cards of the new design, in addition to that chronicled by us last month.

*Postal cards.*10l rose on gray
10x10l rose on gray

HONG KONG.—We have received a supply of the new envelopes, which were at first erroneously chronicled as postal cards. As there are a number which have not been reported we think it best to give the complete list, including those previously chronicled.

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* also reports a 1 cent envelope which we have not seen.

The *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* says that the 4c stamp has appeared in the Postal Union color.

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.

4c carmine

Envelopes.

Thick white laid paper.

Size 140x78mm.

1c orange

2c green

Size 120x94mm.

2c green

4c carmine

5c violet

10c ultramarine

Thin blue wove paper.

Size 140x111mm.

4c carmine

5c violet

10c ultramarine

Registration envelope.

Size 134x84mm.

10c violet

HUNGARY.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* announces that the 10 heller reply card has been issued.

Postal card.

10x10l rose on light blue

INDIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us a specimen of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ penny stamp of India, surcharged "C. E. F." These letters indicate "Chinese Expeditionary Force", the surcharge being made for the use of

the British soldiers operating in China. Mr. Wilson also informs us that the following values have been thus surcharged: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas and 1 rupee.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* adds to this list the 3 pies adhesive, the $\frac{1}{2}a$ envelope and four postal cards. The latter journal also announces that the stamps in the new colors have arrived in India and will be issued on October 1st. We describe them from a Postal Union set which we have seen.



Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Watermarked star.

Perf. 14.

Black surcharge.

3p carmine

$\frac{1}{2}a$ dark green

1a maroon

2a ultramarine

$2\frac{1}{2}a$ yellow green

3a orange

4a olive

8a red violet

12a brown on red

1r carmine and green

Regular issue.

Watermarked Star.

Perf. 14.

3p gray

$\frac{1}{2}a$ light green

1a carmine

2a violet

$2\frac{1}{2}a$ ultramarine

Official stamps.

On

Surcharged in black

H. S.
M.

Watermarked Star.

Perfr 14.

$\frac{1}{2}a$ light green

1a carmine

2a violet

Envelope.

$\frac{1}{2}a$ green

Postal cards.

$\frac{1}{4}a$ brown on buff

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}a$ brown on buff

1a blue on buff

$1\frac{1}{2}a$ blue on buff

Duttia.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown the *Monthly Journal* two new values for this state.

Adhesive stamps.

$\frac{1}{4}a$ pink

2a black on buff

Kishengarh.—Three of our European contemporaries report new values for this state. It is not stated whether the first two are perforated or not.

Adhesive stamps.

$\frac{1}{4}a$ blue

$\frac{1}{4}a$ magenta

Pin perf.

1a green (first type)

Travancore.—The *Monthly Journal* states that when the postal card rate was reduced to 5 cash, the remainder of the 8 cash cards were surcharged "5 CASH" in violet, to use them up.

Postal card

Provisional issue.

Violet surcharge.

5c on 8c orange

MAURITIUS.—The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* has seen a new envelope of 2c value. The stamp is of the type of the adhesives of 1896-97

Envelope.

White laid paper.

Size 102x85mm.

2c dull lilac

NEW ZEALAND.—Two new envelopes of a strikingly ugly design have just been issued. The illustration will render further comment unnecessary.

Envelopes.



Size 120x92mm.

Thick white, glazed, laid paper.
1p carmine
2p purple

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.—We have just been informed by the Postmaster-General that the 5d stamp with watermark has now been issued, so that the entire set without watermark has finally become obsolete.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated.
5p deep violet

ORANGE RIVER COLONY—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received news of a surcharge on the Cape of Good Hope stamps, the 2½d value being the first of these to be treated in this style. The surcharge is in three lines and reads "Orange River Colony", in caps. The stamps were issued on August 10th.

Mr. T. O'Keefe has shown us the 1½p on 2p violet postal card, with arms in black, surcharged "V. R. I."

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Anchor.
2½p blue, black surcharge

Postal Card.

Black surcharge
1½p on 2p violet and black, white

PARAGUAY.—In May last the 30 and 50c telegraph stamps were surcharged in black with new values, respectively 5 and 10 centavos, that they might be used for postage stamps. The old value is blocked out and the new value printed on each side of the central coat of arms. There is nothing to indicate that either of these varieties is intended for postal use.

We have also seen the current 40c telegraph stamp used postally.

Telegraph stamps used postally.

Perforated 11½.
40c black, red and gray green
Provisional issue.
Perforated 11¾.
Black surcharge.
5c on 30c black, green and gray
10c on 50c black, dull violet and gray

PERSIA.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*:

"We have received the 5 chahi stamp of 1899 on white paper, surcharged with an undecipherable rectangular device, partly covering two stamps. We are told that this value thus disfigured was issued provisionally, owing to the stock of 5 chahi on greenish paper having run out."

Adhesive stamp.
Provisional issue.
Violet surcharge.
5ch yellow

PORtUGUESE INDIA.—The *Monthly Journal* has received from a correspondent a specimen of a provisional 1½r stamp, made by printing "1½ reis", in two lines in black, upon the 2 tangas of 1898.

He also sends our contemporary copies of two decrees, under the first

of which (dated May 28th, 1900), "owing to the exhaustion of the stock of 1½r of the current issue, the remainders of that value of the 1895 series were put into circulation."

The second, dated 18th June, "The 1895 stamps having run out also, ordered that 20,000 of the 2 tangas should be converted into 1½r and issued for that value."

Adhesive stamp.

Provisional issue.
1½r on 2t blue, black surcharge

QUEENSLAND.—We quote the following from the *Australian Philatelist*:

"Mr. Van Weenen has shown us the new 2s stamp. The design is exactly the same as the last 1s, the only difference being the substitution of the figure 2 in each of the corners in place of 1. The color is what is called 'Palermo' blue, which is virtually a pale greenish blue. Pending the issue of this stamp, the Post Office Department, finding the stock of the 2s brown exhausted, had another hundred sheets printed. These, however, are on a different paper to that last used; the quality of the latest issue being much inferior. The perforation is also slightly different owing to the maker of the latest perforating machine having slightly stretched the gauge. By careful measuring we make it 12½. The new issue will not come into operation until the old stock is exhausted. During Mr. Van Weenen's visit to the stamp printing office in Brisbane, he learned that all the dies of all the obsolete issues have now been destroyed."

Adhesive stamp.

Perforated.
2sh pale blue green

ROUMANIA.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 15 and 15 bani stamps on paper with no watermark, and bearing pink gum.

Adhesive stamps.

No watermark.

Perforated.

1b pale brown
5b emerald green
15b black

SALVADOR.—It is evident that the shortage in postal supplies, which has been apparent for some time, remains unrelieved. We have received specimens of a number of new provisionals, including the 1, 2 and 5c unpaid letter stamps of 1899 surcharged with the wheel and "Franqueo Official" in oval, and also perforated by twelve small holes arranged in a group. Besides the stamps which we have seen, we find other varieties and certain errors chronicled by the *Monthly Journal* and *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

We give a complete list, so far as now known to us, including varieties previously chronicled:

Adhesive stamps.

Provisional issue.

Surcharged in black "1900" and new value.

On 1898 issue.

2c on 13c brown red
5c on 26c bistre brown

Variety: "EENTAVO."

2c on 13c brown red

On 1899 issue.

1c on 3c blue
1c on 13c lake
2c on 13c lake
3c on 12c dark gray green

Variety: Inverted surcharge.

3c on 12c dark gray green

Variety: "EENTAVO."

1c on 13c lake
2c on 13c lake
3c on 12c dark gray green

Variety: "ECNTAVO."

1c on 13c lake

2c on 13c lake

Surcharged in black "1900," new value and wheel.

On 1898 issue.

2c on 12c purple

On 1899 issue.
 1c on 2c gray green
 1c on 13c lake
 3c on 12c dark gray green
 5c on 24c light blue
 5c on 26c carmine rose

Variety: Surcharge inverted.
 3c on 12c dark gray green

Variety: "ENTAVO."
 5c on 26c carmine rose

Official stamps.
 Provisional issue.
 Unpaid letter stamps of 1899.
 Surcharged in black and wheel.
 1c orange
 2c "
 5c "



SEYCHELLES ISLANDS.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 8c envelope, overprinted "6c" in black, in tall narrow capitals.

Envelope.
 Provisional issue.
 Size 120x95 mm.
 Black surcharge.
 6c on 8c carmine

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The current ½, 2 and 4p stamps have received the surcharge "O. S." in tall narrow letters. We have previously chronicled the 1p with this surcharge.

Official stamps.
 Perforated.
 Black surcharge.
 ½p green
 2p purple
 4p violet

Federated Malay States.—We have now received the 10c stamp of Perak with the usual style of surcharge.

Der Philatelist announces, on the authority of Mr. Kosack, that high value stamps in the regular type used for the corresponding values of the

Protected States, have been issued, with the inscription "Federated Malay States".

No doubt the specimens seen are some of those distributed to the Postal Union, and the stamps will probably not be issued for some time to come.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.
 Perf. 14.
 10c lilac and orange, black surcharge
 Watermarked Crown and C. C.
 Perforated 14.
 \$1 green and yellow green
 \$2 green and carmine
 \$5 green and blue
 \$25 green and orange

PERAK.—Several philatelic journals announce two more provisionals for this state. The current 4 and 5c stamps having been surcharged in the same manner as the 2c which we described and illustrated last month.

Adhesive stamps.
 Provisional issue.
 Black surcharge.
 1c on 4c lilac and carmine
 1c on 5c lilac and ochre

URUGUAY.—In commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the independence of the country, two postal cards were issued on August 25th of this year. Both are printed in black on white, one showing the statue of Liberty and the other La Piedra Alta, one of the high mountains of Uruguay.

Postal cards.
 2c black, white
 2c " "

VENEZUELA.—Surcharging appears to have become popular in this country. We have received the five values of the "Instrucciones" set printed in new colors, and surcharged

"1900", the 50c and 1 bolivar of the 1899 issue with same surcharge, and the 5, 10 and 25c of that issue with a new type of "Resellada" surcharge, in which the initials "R. F. M." have been replaced by the word "Castro". These last three stamps also have the date "1900" added at the bottom.

We presume entire sets of both varieties of surcharge on the 1899 issue exist, but we shall list only those which have come under our notice:

<i>Adhesive stamps.</i>	
Perforated.	
Surcharged "1900".	
"Instrucciones" type.	
5c orange	25c violet
10c blue	50c yellow green

1b slate	
"Correos" type.	
50c orange	
1b slate	
Surcharged "Resellada Castro"	
and "1900".	
5c green	
10c red	
25c blue	

WURTEMBERG.—*Der Philatelist* has been informed that an official stamp of 25 pfennig has been issued in our type O1.

<i>Official stamp.</i>	
Perforated.	
25pf	

New Publications.

STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE.

PART II.

"STAMPS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES."

This new compilation has now reached our hands, and in its general features it is fully up to the standard of excellence set by this leading European house. In one respect, namely the illustrations, the catalogue is still extremely deficient, but to the most advanced collectors (for whom *par excellence*, the catalogue is compiled) this is but a very slight defect.

A large number of interesting notes have been added in many countries, which will render the catalogue even more valuable as a handy book of reference.

As to the matter of prices, conservatism appears to have been the guiding policy, and the entire work plainly furnishes evidence that the drop in prices which was inaugurated a few years ago has finally reached its limit. A number of the older issues have increased in price, such increase having been plainly due to the growing demand which of late, has made itself felt.

Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Minutes of the meeting of the Philatelic Society held on Sept. 18th, 1900, at Menstell's Hotel, Stapleton, S. I.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M., with Vice-President Oscar Dejonge in the Chair, President Sittig being slightly indisposed. Members present were Messrs. J. W. Sittig, Oscar Dejonge, Henry Clotz, Eugene Angell and Adolph Lienhardt. Mr. C. B. Knocker was present as a guest.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, the Chair appointed Mr. Lienhardt to act as such *pro tempore*.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The following proposals for membership were made:

By Mr. Lehman:

Mr. CHARLES SCHOEFFEL, 33 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.

By Mr. Lienhardt:

Mr. C. B. KNOCKER, care of Hart Bros. & Tibbets, 11 Broadway, N. Y. City.

These proposals were referred to the Executive Committee for approval.

Mr. Adolph Reinheimer tenders his resignation which was accepted with regret.

Mr. J. W. Scott presents the Society with a set of Guam stamps, which were accepted with thanks.

The Librarian reports for the year ending May, 1900, that the society's library contains 268 bound volumes of philatelic literature and a large number of unbound periodicals, mostly complete volumes. The stamp collection has received many valuable additions during the year, and the counterfeit collection has had many interesting things in the "fake" line added to it. Only one department of the Librarian's office is not progressing quite as satisfactorily as it should, namely the PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM, which still shows many vacant spaces that should be adorned by the countenances of our members. All members who have not sent in their portraits as yet are urgently requested to do so at their earliest convenience, so that the collection may soon be complete.

Upon motion of Mr. Angell the report was accepted with thanks to Mr. Lienhardt for the careful and painstaking manner in which he conducted his office during the past year.

Mr. Knocker exhibited the new commemorative stamps of Victoria 1d and 2d issued for the benefit of the wounded Victorian Volunteers in the South African War.

Other interesting and rare stamps were exhibited by various members.

The meeting was adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

ADOLP LIENHARDT, *Secretary pro tem.*

Next meeting October 16th, 1900.

The Collectors Club.

351 Fourth Avenue,

New York.

The 57th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday, September 10, 1900.

Present, Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Luff, Perrin and Scott.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M., with President Bruner in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The resignation of Mr. Eugene Angell was read and accepted with regrets.

The Secretary reported having received from the Philatelic Society of India a copy of their publication entitled, "The Stamps of Jammu and Kashmir," and a vote of thanks was tendered that Society for their kind donation.

A number of other communications were received and read.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$564.73, exclusive of U. S. Bonds, was read and approved.

The report of the House Committee was accepted as received.

After lengthy and informal discussions as to the ways and means of making the club still more attractive to its members in the future, the meeting adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

